NEW YORK NUMBELD PRIDAY JULY IS 1808-TREELS SERET

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

ENGLAND. inion of the American Democratic Plat-

The English papers this morning publish the platm of principles adopted yesterday by the National he London Times says the platform lays down

ple of partial repudiation. It should be ed as a forewarning of the defeat of the ocratic party next autumn and of its permanen from office, if not of its complete dishay be a strong card for the democrats in the West had South, since the radicals have announced that her will adhere to the principle of national longery. But by the adoption of this platform the o party throws away all its chances of suc es in the East and renders the election of General at a certainty.

Napier's Pension.

LONDON, July 9, 1868. The Queen asks Parliament to vote a pension of 2,000 per annum to General Sir Robert Napier for distinguished services in Abyssinia.

Parragut's Contributions to Art. LONDON, July 9, 1868. Several cases of valuable statuary and works of

art have been shipped on board the United States supply ship Guard, having been purchased by Admi-al Farragut in Italy and other parts of Europe. The Bank Return.

LONDON, July 9, 1868. The regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of buillion in vault has decreased since last report

AUSTRIA.

The Premier in Reply to the Pope.

The Prime Minister, Baron Beust, has written a harp note to Rome in reply to the recent allocuion on the state of religion in Austria He says the intermeddling of the Pope with the independence and dignity of the empire.

SERVIA.

Police Surveillance of a Prince.

PESTH, July 9, 1868. Despatches from Belgrade state that the Prince Kara Georgewich has been placed under surveillance Of the police and his private secretary has been ar

THE INDIANS.

Treaty with the Sloux at Fort Rice-All the Savages Contented and Satisfied-Everything Now Quiet on the Plains-Close of the

SIGUX CITY, IOWA, July 9, 1868. Generals Harney, Terry and Sanborn, who have en at Fort Rice, have just arrived here. On the both uit. the Rev. J. Nesmith returned to Fort Ric from hoatile Indians on the Upper Yellow Stone with sixty chiefs and warriors apem in the council on the 2d instant. The Peace ssioners held a council with all the indians at Fort Rice. Five thousand Indians were present an usand Sioux more were represented by their Chiefs and soldiers, all being Sioux comprising all that ners at Fort Laramie. All of them signed a treaty of peace and seemed determined to have no more war. A large number of the Sioux are farming on the Upper Missouri this year and appear anxious to change their mode of life. There is no troubl with Indians on the Piains.

This treaty is understood as closing the labors o the Commissioners on the Plains. The Commis-sioners now separate to meet at the call of the Presitient of the Commission for the purpose of making eir final report. A proper legislation by Congress se all that is now needed to secure a speedy and final solution of the Indian question.

CALIFORNIA.

Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8, 1868. The trains of the Pacific Railroad are now runnin to Wadsworth, 190 miles east from Sacramento City and 500 miles from Salt Lake. The company have 9,000 men at work, and intend to lay twenty miles of track weekly from the "Big Bend" eastward.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Inauguration of the Governor-Proceedings in the Legislature.

COLUMBIA, July 9, 1868 Mr. Robert K. Scott was inaugurated as Governo to-day in presence of both houses of the Legislature.
The oath of office was administered by the President
of the Convention. The inaugural address and mesage are conservative. Its recommendations refer thirdy to the development of the resources of the State. A salute was fired.

Bills were introduced in the Senate reorganizing he courts, protecting homesteads and validating th colored, introduced a joint resolution to remove dis aws of the provisional government. Mr. Wright

MAINE.

Grant and Colfax Meeting at Augusta. AUGUSTA, July 9, 1868.

A large and enthusiastic Grant and Colfax meetin was held in Granite Hall to-night. Governor Conpresided, with twenty-five vice presidents. Stirring speeches were made by Hon. John A. Bingham, o Ohto, and Hon, James G. Blaine, of Maine.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.-LONDON, July 9-5 P M.—Consols close at 94% a 95 for money and 95 for the account. United States five-twenties, 73 a 75%. Stie shares, 45%. Illinois Centrals, 101%. Frankport Bourse. Frankport July 9.—United States five-twenties close at 77% a 77% for the old

States five-twenties close at 77% a 77% for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 9—5 P. M.—The market closed easier, and the sales of the day have failed short of the estimate made at the opening by several thousand bales, and now only foot up 8,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:—Middling uplands 113/d. a 113/d., guiddling Orleans 113/d. a 113/d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, July 9—5 P. M.—The market closed quiet. Corn, 36s. 3d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. per cental for California whate, and 12s. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Barley, 4s. 11d. per bushel. Oats, 6s. 8d. per bushel. Peas, 43s. 6d. per quarter for Canadian. Flour, 30s. per bbl. for Western canal in a quiet market.

Canadian. Flour, 30s. per bbl. for Western canal in a quiet market.

Liverpool Provisions Marret.—Liverpool, July 9-5 P. M.—Lard has advanced to 68s. 3d. per cwt. for American. Beef, 107s. 8d. per terce of 304 bs. for extern prime mess. Pork, 77s. 6d. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess. Cheese firm at 58s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon firm at 68s. 6d. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

Loxbon Probuct Marret.—Loxbon, July 9-5 P. M.—Petroleum closed quiet at is. 5d. per gallon for refined. Rosin, 5s. 9d. per cwt. for common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 3d. per cwt. Turpentine, 25s. per cwt. Spirits petroleum, is, per gallon. Sugar, 25s. 9d. per cwt. for No. 42 Dujch standard and quiet and steady. Calcutta linséed, 63s. Linseed oil, 422 5s. per fon. Linseed cakes, £11 per fon.

Petroleum has advanced to 53f. per bbl. for standard white.

FUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

GREENOCK, July 9.—The steamship St. Andrew. Captain Scott, of Allan's line, which left Quebed June 27, arrived here to-day.

SOUTHASHTON, July 9.—The steamship Bavaria, from New York June 27, arrived at this port at half-past four o'clock this morning.

PENNSYL VANIA.

Disaster on the Philadelphia and Eric Rail-road—Five Persons Killed and Several Wounded—The Train Thrown from the Track for Purposes of Robbery.

The Erie express train on the Philadelphia and tender and the bridge near Union Mills. The office through the bridge near Union Mills. The office tender and the bridge near got over salely, but the two passenger cars went the

The following is the list of the kille. Mrs. J. H. Fust, Flat Rock, Seneca, Ohio; her two Miden Miss Angle S. Barnard, Erie; Jennie Patton, dauge-

Wounded seriously-Mrs. Andrew McCres, Copcord, Erie county, Pa.; E. Hippie, Erie; Frank D. Reeves, Warren, Pa.; Mrs. Jerome Woodbury, Jef ferson county, Pa.; John Boyce, conductor. Several others were slightly injured. Some of the passenger broken open and rifled of valuables. A special train of medical assistance was sent from here last even-ing. The injured are receiving every attention. The bridge was possibly tampered with for the purpose

Minere' Strike at Pettaville

Portsville.

Portsville, July 9, 1888.

A strike took place here to-day among the miners, in consequence of an attempt to reduce the wages of the men to correspond with the eight hour law. The miners demand the same pay as for ten hours' work, which has been refused, and now a mob of over 200 men are going about compelling workmen at various collieries and railroad and other workshops to qui Governor Geary is here, and says he will use force at once if it becomes necessary.

GEORGIA.

The Legislature-Radiculs in Want of a Working Majority-How They Propose to

AUGUSTA, July 9, 1868. A private despatch to the Chronicle says that Governor Bullock's message recommends purging both houses of the Legislature. As the Legislature now stands the democrats have a majority in the Lowe House, and it is presumed the radicals can only se cure working majorities by ousting democrats on the ground of not having their disabilities removed by

ILLINOIS.

Destruction of Woollen Mills by Fire Sixty Thousand Dollars. CHICAGO, July 9, 1868.

A portion of the woollen mills of Boyd, Hasket Co., at Decatur, Ill., was destroyed by fire vesterday morning. The loss is estimated at \$60,000. The property is insured for \$15,000 in home companies.

RHODE ISLAND.

Severe Hall Storm at Woonsocket-Dam age to Crops and Buildings.
PROVIDENCE, July 9, 1868.

miles north of this city, this afternoon, attended by a remarkably severe fall of hail stones, doing much damage. One market gardener estimates his loss at \$1,000. At the Hamlet mill all but thirty out of three hundred lights of glass in the roof were broken The torrents of rain carried away one dam. The damage from hail was confined to a limited tract. perhaps three square miles.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Honorary Degrees Conferred by Amberst College.

AMHERST, July 9, 1868. Amherst College confers the following honorary

degrees to-day:-Degree of A. M. on Luther D. Shepard, D. D., South Boston; Edgar L. Dráper, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Stickney, Springfield, Mass.; Joseph W. Crass, Jr., Falmouth, Mass.; Eli S. Hoadly, Springfield, Mass. Degree of D. D.:-Rev. Mortimer Blake (class 1835), Taunton, Mass.; Rev. Enoch F. Burr (author of "Ecce Colum"), North Lyme, Conn.; Rev. Samuel Islands; Rev. Henry Neil (class of 1834), Pittsfield, Mass.: Rev. Alden B. Robbins (class of 1839), Musca. tine, Iowa. Degree of LL. D.:-Judge W. Z. Stewar (class of 1833), Logansport, Ind.

NAVAL BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1868.

The following naval orders have been issued:— Commander S. B. Bissell has been detached from the command of the Monongahela and placed on

The following have been detached from the Monor gahela and placed on waiting orders:-Lieutenan Commander John F. McGlensey, Jr; Lieutenant R. F Harrington: Ensigns William Welch and Joseph E Craig; midshipman William J. Moore; Assistan Surgeons James Apeas and William V. Marrinom; Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Zeigler, and first Assistant Engineer J. R. McNary. Commander E. E. Stone has been detached from the command of the Shawmut and placed on waiting

rders.

Commander Austin Pendergrast has been detached from the command of the Nyack and ordered to re

Commander Australian Command of the Nyack and Command of the Nyack and Commander C. A. Baocock has been detached from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, M. H., and ordered to the command of the Nyack.

Ensign Asa Walker has been detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to the Lacka-

vanna.

Lieutenant Commander Walter Abbott, Lieutenant N. Mayo Dyer and Master W. H. Brownson have been ordered to the Dacotah.

Acting Masters C. W. P. Patterson, James T. Alcom and Third Assistant Engineer Thomas Lee have been mustered out of service.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer S. A. Appold and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Alack have been honorably discharged.

Paymaster John Hay, Jr., has been detached from the Monongaheia and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster George T. Bennis has been

the Monongaheia and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster George T. Bennis has been detached from the Shawmut and ordered to settle

ed Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon ha letached from the Shawmut and placed or Passed Assertance of the Shawmut and placed or waiting orders.
Lieutenant Commander G. B. White, Lieutenants D. R. Cassell and G. P. Davis and Acting Volunteer Lieutenant W. D. Mann have been detached from the Dacotah and ordered to return to New York.

Peter Phillips, who was tried for the murder of his wife at Richmond, Va., was convicted yesterday morning of murder in the first degree. Calvin G. Beach, editor of the Orleans (N. Y.) Re

publican, died on Wednesday evening at eight

Asa Sprague, one of the wealthy citizens of Roches ter, N. Y., and formerly a prominent railroad man died at Avon Wednesday night.

The telegraph line to Santa Fe, New Mexico. was completed and opened for business on Wednesday. On Wednesday a large brick building, near the canal at Montreal, Canada, used for drying grain, fell it the ground in consequence of an excessive weight of grain in the fifth story. One man was buried under the ruins, but was rescued and was found to be not much injured.

much injured.

The extensive saw mill at Bousecours, Canada owned by Maynard, and valued at \$100,000, was de stroyed by fire on Wednesday.

Patrick Mansfield killed his wife at Fail River Mass., sesterday, by cutting her head open with shatchet. Mansfield has been arrested.

At the Republican Convention, held at Utica, N. Y. yesterday, Hon. H. A. Ladin was unanimously renominated for Congress from the Twentieth district

nominated for Congress from the twentieth district. A convention in session at Burkeville, Va., composed of farmers, representing tweive Virginia and several North Carolina counties, passed resolution expressing willingness to sell lands to purchaser from any section of the United States; and also recommending the formation of companies in each county to sell lands to foreigners.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE IN OBIO.—On Saturday afternoon the body of a young woman named Miss Rebecca McFaran, who had formerly lived in the family of a gentleman in Level, was found foating in the Little Miami river, near Loveland. She had been absent from the house since last Thursday week. When she left the family she told them she was going to Lebanon; but it is thought that she left with the expectation of doing the rish act which terminated her life. It appears she had been deceived by a man named James Williams, who deserted her after her ruin had been compassed. Preferring to not survive the wreck of her hopes, the unfortunate woman sought and found a watery grave.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Horatio Seymour, the nominee of the Democratic National Conven-tion for the office of President of the United States, is a native of the State of New York, having been born in Onondaga county some time during the year 1811. He is consequently fifty servin years of age at the present writing. His familie being a gentleman of wealth Mr. Seymour projected as a gentleman of wealth Mr. Seymour projected as a gentleman tion, and after his graduation argaed in the study of the law. Upon being admitted to the bar he commenced the practice of his practice.

menced the practice of his profession in the fown of the practice of his profession in the fown of the Utica, Oneida county, and soon became a popular lawyer. He did not long pursue this occupation however. The death of his father made him su cessor to a large and valuable estate, attention to the interests of which compelled him to abandon all professional and public tabors. He never after resimed practice. Mr. Seymour's political predilections were, it may

be said, hitherited from his ancestors, all or nearly all of whon, were and had been democrats from the sation the subject of this sketch gave in his adhe sion, and has ever since adhered to and been a prominent member of it. He first appeared before the public as a canditate for the suffrages of his fellow citizens as the democratic nominee for the office of mayor of the city of Utics. Although that city had been one of the drmest whig strongholds he was elected by a fair majority, as much owing, though, to the feeling of dissatisfaction with the opposing candidate as to his personal popularity.

This election took place in 1842, before he had quite attained his thirty-first year. During the same year he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, and served until 1845, when he de clined a re-election. His ability as a legislato brought him considerable reputation and had the effect of extending his popularity, which had hitherto been confined to a rather limited extent of

From 1845 to 1850 Mr. Seymour does not appear to have held any political office, although he took an active part in politics, stumping the State for other candidates and doing all that he could to further the interests and insure the success of the democracy. During the latter year, however, he had attained to sufficient prominence to warrant his nomina-tion for the office of Governor. His opponent test Mr. Hunt was elected by a majority of 262, in a total of 423,966 votes cast. The balance of the democratic ticket was elected, and this fact had the effect of temporarily obscuring Mr. Seymour's prospects. Still he soon recovered from this reverse of fortune, before his competitor was Mr. Hunt, whom ife de 24 385 in a total vote of 503 857. This victory added considerably to his popularity, as it was believed presage a long lease of power to the ocratic party. His administration was Liquor Law bill, which had passed both house of the Legislature, and which action on the part of the Governor was regarded at the time as a bold stroke of policy. But it was not fated that the dem ocratic party should longer remain in power. In 1854 four candidates for gubernatorial honors as peared in the field-Horatio Seymour, regular den Clark, republican, and D. Uliman, Know Nothing The split in the democratic party resulted in its de feat by a remarkably small majority. Nearly half a million votes were cast, of which Mr. Clark and Mr. Seymour received the highest, the former being

elected by 309 majority.

After this defeat Mr. Seymour returned to private life, nor was his name mentioned again in connection with public offices until 1856, when he was spoken of as one of the possible candidates of the democracy for the Presidency. The movement, however, came to nothing. He still took an active part in politics, so far as a vigorous support of al democratic candidates was concerned. When the rebellion broke out Mr. Seymour took an active part in furthering its suppression, and served as chairman of the War Committee in his county, aiding in for warding troops to the seat or war. In 1862 h was once more nominated by the democrats for the office of Governor, and was elected by a majority of over ten thousand. During troversy with the general government on the subject of the draft, he claiming that the quota o troops from the southern portion of the State, which proportion to the voting population than that of the northern or republican sections. The matter was finally settled by a revision of the draft list. In 1863 the draft riots broke out in New York city, and Mr. riving here he addressed the rioters, urging them to disperse and go home quietly and promising to do all that he could to stay the execution of the law. At the same time he organized a force of citizens, which he armed and kept on duty until the arrival of troops from Pennsylvania restored order. In 1864 he was for the fifth time nominated for the office of Governo and was defeated by Mr. Fenton by a majority of

Since the close of the war Mr. Seymour has taken an active part in politics, although he has never didate. In personal appearance he quite dignified, and is said to be a very sociable and spitable gentleman. As a public speaker he is he takes the stump he is always received by large cracy for the Presidency; but it is natural to suppose that he will now reconsider this resolution after the unanimous vote by which he was nominated.

General Francis Preston Blair, Ar. This gentleman, the democratic nominee for the Vice Presidency, is a native of Lexington, Ky. where he was born in 1821. He received an interest education at Princeton College, N. J., and after graduation returned to his home at St. Louis, Mo., where he soon became actively engaged in political associate of Thomas Ben tics. He was the political associate of Thomas Ben ton, and was the first man in Missouri to denounce the institution of slavery in his State. Being elected to the State Legislature he soon became disti for his opposition to all measures tending to benefit slavery, and did much towards revolutionizing public sentiment in St. Louis where he resided. In 1856 he was elected to Congress as a republican, and was re-elected by in reased majorities in 1858 and 1860. Through these years he never ceased his efforts against the "peculiar institution," and the Kansas Territory difficulty found him an earnest advocate of free soil doctrines. At the commencement of the rebel lion of 1861 he was among the first to organiz troops for the defence of St. Louis and Missouri; and, in conjunction with Captain, afterwards Gene ral Lyon, raised the forces known as the Missour Home Guards—one of the most important Union organizations at that eventful period of civil disturbances in that State. He was made commander of the First regiment and assisted in the capture of Camp Jackson, St. Louis, on May 10, 1861, which capture was among the first of the severe blows struck at the rebellion after the fall of Fort Sumter, inasmuch as it was certainly the first important one. Colonel Blair also took part in the battle of Boonville, under General Lyon, on June 17, 1861, during which contest he commanded his egiment. It was at this point that the rebels, under General Price and Governor Jackson, met with their first decided defeat in Missouri. His regiment took a very active part in the battle of Wilson's creek, where General Lyon was slain, on August 10, 1861; but in consequence of his having to occupy his seat in the special session of Con-gress, Colonel Blair was not present during that

During the sessions of Congress in 1861-2 Colonel Blair was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and as such did good service to the country Upon the close of the session he returned to Missouri and commenced the organization of a regiment of artillery, and afterwards, at the request of the Secretary of war, he raised a brigade of infantry, of which he was placed in command and commissioned a brigadier general in August 1862. The brigade became attached to the Fourth division of the Thirteenth Army Corps, but subse

quently, upon a reconstruction of General Gra. "t's forces, was assigned to the Fifteenth corps, the commanded by General W. T. Sherman. While under the command of that brilliant officer General Blair had charge of the First brigade of General Steele's division at the attack upon the defences in the rear of Vicksburg on the 29th of December, 1862 During the assaults upon the works General Blair the last to leave the heights, although the main army had been severely repulsed. General Blair of McOlernand's army during the ...

capture of Fort Hindman, on the Arkansas river, on the 16th and 11th of January, 1863. For the gallantry he displayed at these last mentioned contests was promoted to be a major general of volunteers with a commission dating from November 29, 1862. During the month of April, 1863, Major General Blain was placed in command of a division of Sherman's corps, formerly commanded by General David Stuart who, in consequence of his appointment not having been confirmed by the Senate, had resigned the ser-vice. At the head of this division he took part in all the operations in the vicinity of Vicksburg and in the siege, and further established his character

During the remainder of the war General Blai took an active and conspicuous part in nearly all the great battles of the West. His division gained distincion in the attack on and capture of Jackson, Miss and on the 2d of October, 1863, General Sherman appointed him to the command of the corps formerly commanded by himself. In his new capacity t again exhibited many nigh traits of general hip, and from the advance of the army from the Mississippi to the terrible battle f Missionary Ridge his corps participated with dis siderable reputation. In the early part of 1864, being estrous of taking his seat in Congress, to which I had been elected in 1862, General Blair presented his resignation to Mr. Lincoln at the request of that genleman, who urged him to be present and aid in the organization of the House. During the month of March following he re-entered the service and was Until the war ended he remained in the field, serv ing under General Sherman in the celebrated campaign to Atlanta and the sea, and winning laurels as a military leader. On the 11th of July 1865, he bade farewell to his corpe at Louisville and retired to private life.

As soon as the war was over and General Blair perceived that the people of the South were honestly disposed to abide the result of the conflict in goo faith, he urged a liberal and generous treatment o with the republican party and endeavored to change ts course in his State to a policy of conservatism The Legislature of Missouri had passed a law dis franchising all who participated in or gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, and another isw requiring all the citizens of the State to take a test oath Both of these measures were opposed by General Biair as proscriptive and unconstitutional. He urged that, the war being over, there was no need of any further rigor towards the men who had engaged in rebellion, and regarded it as tangerous to the peace and prosperity of the Stat to deprive them of the right to vote. With regard to the test oath he absolutely refused to subscribe to Louis his vote was refused for that reason. For this act he brought a suit before the courts for the purcase is now before the Supreme Court of the United States and is not yet decided. Gradually General Blair severed his connection with the republi can party, after having been a member that organization from its incipiency. When the present reconstruction laws of Congress were passed he denounced them as despotic revolutionary and unconstitutional, and declared that the people of the South would not be in the wrong if they resisted their execution. He opposed, with great earnestness, the policy of universal negro suffrage as a disgrace and an outrage upon the people, and in a recent letter declared that the first duty of a democratic President, if elected, would be to overthrow the present radical governments in the South and restore the States to the rule of the whites This declaration of his has been severely commente upon by the radical organs, while, from its boldness. the democratic papers have scarcely ventured to

General Blair's military reputation has gained him considerable popularity in the West, and particularly mong the late Union soldiers in that section of the country. His recent adhesion to the democratic party and his bitter opposition to negro suffrage created for a time considerable surprise when his views were made known, they being regarded as singular when compared with his former denunciacould more fully exemplify what revolutions some times occur in politics and in men's opinions than his unanimous and enthusiastic nomination ves

MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' EXECUTIVE COM-MITEE.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee f Soldiers and Sailors at their headquarters, 35 Eas Seventeenth street, at ten o'clock A. M. to-day, when important business will be transacted in connection with their action as to the nomination, made by the Democratic National Convention.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

Murder at Peckskill-A Man Clubbed to Death-Trotting at Highland Park, New-

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 9, 1868. A brutal murder was committed at Peekskill, or the Hudson, between twelve and two o'clock yester-day morning. The victim was a foundryman, named James Quooney. The alleged murdere s also a foundryman, named Thomas Baxter. The two, in company with a fellow workman named Mahar, were on a spree the night before. The las seen of them together was at a groggery kept nidnight, and having a fuss over a dog. The next morning at daylight the deceased, Quooney, was found lying in Water street, by the side of the road, with three cuts on the top of his head and his skull fractured, while by the side of him lay a piece of railroad tie four feet long and three inches thick, with spots of blood upon it. It being evident that there had been four play, officer Durrin, the energetic police constable, arrested Baxter and held him subject to the action of the coroner. This morning Coroner McEntee held an inquest. One witness testified that he resided in Water street, Peekskili, and was awakened after tweive o'clock Tuesday night by cries of distress Looking out of his window he saw two men lying down by the side of the street, with a third party standing over them with a club; did not see who the men were, nor could he recognize them again; did not see the man with the club strike. Another witness (Mahar) testified that he saw Baxter strike Quooney, but what with he couldn't tell; as he was too drunk. A third witness swore that Baxter told him he had killed Qnooney and was anxious to give himself up, Baxter told officer Durrin that he struck Quooney in self-defence. Other evidence was taken of not much importance, when the case was given to the jury, they returning a verdict as follows;—"That the said James Quooney came to his death by the hand of Thomas Baxter or some person or persons unknown to the jury; and the jury would recommend to the proper authorities that they would take measures to stop all places in Peekskill selling liquor or ale without a license, and especially the locality known as the 'Lower dock.'"

There was a lively trot at Highland Park, Newburg, yesterday afternoon, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Owner named br. s. Poughkeepste Boy, and Waiter Dunnville, of Newburg, named b. s. American Boy. The pool selling was vastly in favor of Poughkeepste Boy. Two heats were trotted, the latter winning each one, when American Boy was withdrawn. Time, 2:42—2:40. Judges—Messrs. booking out of his window he saw two men lying down

Young America vs. St. George. The match commenced on the St. George's grounds, Hudson City, terminated yesterday after noon in favor of the Young Americans, of Philade phia. In the first innings the Americans scored 91 and in the second 5s. St. George made 45 in the first innings and 52 in the second, thus losing by 42 runs. The game was witnessed on both days by a most select company of cricketors, and the applauae given at any particular good play on either side was evidence of the appreciation spectators took in the THE PRINCE OF WAVES ON AMERICAY POLITICS.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Opinions of His Royal Highman on Fenianism, the Ala cama Claims, Peace and

ism, the Ala ama Claims, Peace and ism, the Ala ama Claims, Peace and ism, the Ala ama Claims, Peace and ism, the Ala ama Claims, Peace and it the reverse and it the reverse industry generally in the amandant and it is a subject to the state that the Prince of Wales industry be from all the prainted by the investment of the American painter, at which Colonel Sanderson, late of the United States Army, was also profession and commendation of the United States Army, was also profession and commendation of the United States Army, was also profession and commendation of the United States Army, was also profession and the the treatment, matters any could be provided to reverse industry generally the provided the the was joined by the Princess Louise, who happened to visit Marlborough House while the interview was

in progress. Referring to the accounts of the preparation for another Fenian invasion of Canada, as published in the NEW YORK HERALD, the Prince of Wales said:—"I hope that the United States government will be sincere enough to persevers in its former policy in regard to those Penians who attempt to invade Canada. We know that the American Presidential elections are imminent, and it is said by some persons that the politicians will be greatly indusnoed by the Irish votes. We hope, however, that the instincts of international justice will be sufficient to override mere political considerations, and that such an outrageous violaion of the county of nations as a permitted of armed bands into Canada will be prevented by the United States authorities, who have always shown

"A war between England and America," his royal Highness added, "would be abhorrent to every principle of Christianity and humanity, and I may say that such a war can never occur in the ordinary course of events. But white such claims as those in regard to the Alabama are pending it would, of course, be an act of folly to sllow such breaches of treaty as an invasion of Canada, since, on the score of damages alone, the British government would be able to make reclamations which would more than counterbalance even the Alabama claims. The United States and England are united by too many bonds to make war possible; but for myself I am anxious to have every point in dispute annicably settled, and the two countries may then become one in policy, as they already are, I armly believe, in sentiment and origin."

The Prince of Wales spoke with the greatest possible earnestness, and with much animation and even elongence.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Wall Street Funds Invested in Western Railroad Mortgages-A Fraudulent Operation to Defeat the Security-The Court Disre

Frederick P. James et al. vs. The Militarikee and Minnesota Railroad Company.—This is an appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin. The bill before us is a creditor's bill, filed by four different judgment oreditors against the defendants to set saide as fraudulent and void against creditors the sale under a mortgage made to Barnes on the 21st of June, 1858, for two millions of dollars, by the La Crosse and Milwankee Railroad Company, which sale took place on the 21st of May, 1859, and under which the defendants' company was organized, and that the company be perpetually enjoined and restrained from ercising any control over the property franchises mentioned in said mortgage of from interfering in any manner with the road or its franchises; and receiver, that the said company be decreed to take nothing under the sale, and, that the property and franchises of La Crosse and Milwaukee Company may be sold and applied, after discharging all prior liens, to the The complainants consist of the firm of F. P. James & Co., who are the owners of a judgment against the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company for \$26,353 61, recovered in the District Court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, on the 5th of October, 1568, in favor of Edwin C. Litchfield, and which came to the complainants by assignment; Nathaniel S. Bouton, who recovered in the same court a judgment against the same company for \$7,937 37, on the 5th of April, 1599, and which judgment came to the firm of F. P. James & Co. by assignment; Philip S. Justice and others, who recovered a judgment in the Circuit Court of Milwaukee county against the same company for \$235 33, and E. Bradford Greeniest a judgment in the same court against the same company for \$340 05. These judgments were liens on the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad subsequent to the mortgage to Barnes aiready referred to, which with the sale under it is sought to be set aside as fraudulent and void against creditors. The mortgage was given to secure the payment of an issue of bonds for \$2,909,000 on the 21st of June, 1858, and which were issued accordingly & Co., who are the owners of a judgment age sought to be set aside as fraudulent and void against creditors. The mortgage was given to secure the payment of an issue of bonds for \$2,000,000 on the 21st of June, 1558, and which were issued accordingly by the president and secretary, and were made payable in thirty years; one thousand bonds of \$1,000 each, one thousand four hundred of \$500 each, and three thousand of \$100 each, interest at seven per cent, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year, with coupons attached. The saie under the mortgage took place on default of the payment of the first instalment of interest, six months after it was executed. Barnes, the mortgage, acted as anctioneer, and bid off the property himself as trustee for the bondholders, who soon after organized the Milwaukee and Minneso ta Railroad Company, one of the defendants in this suit. As appears from the proofs at the time of this sale there had not been \$200,000 advanced on the entire issue of the two millions of bonds; indeed the actual amount is but little over \$150,000. \$550,000 of the bonds do not appear to have been negotiated at all, which were held in trust and never used, and \$103,000 had been returned and cancelled, making in the aggregate \$653,000. \$400,000 were given to Chamberlain to secure a note of the company for \$20,000, which he sold at auction, and which were bid in, principality by the directors, at five cents on the dollar. It is charged in the bill—and the proofs are very strong in support of it—that this note to Chamberlain for \$20,000 and the loan of \$16,500 to secure the payment of which these bonds were given—\$400,000 in amount for the first sum, and \$310,000 for the second—were made by the company for the purpose and with the intention of obtaining a division of them among the directors, at merely nominal prices. It is very fully established that this was, in point of fact, the result of the transaction. We have looked with some care into the proofs, and into the brief of the second—were made by the company for the purpose and with the intention of obtaining a division of them among the directors, at merely nominal prices. It is very fully established that this was, in point of fact, the result of the transaction. We have looked with some care into the proofs, and into the brief of the learned counsel for the defendants, to ascertain the portion or amount of these bonds, or of the stock of the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, into which some of them were converted that are now in the hands of bona siready mentioned, less than \$200,000. These were the only outstanding bonds existing at the time of the foreclosure and sale for which value mad been point; the remainder of the \$2,000,000 were either in the hands of the directors or under their control, and not negotiated, or they were in their hands under the frandulent arrangements we have already stated, at nominal prices. Now do we find that the present holders of the bonds or stock of the company are in holders of the bonds or stock of the company are in that \$70,000 of interest was due. It needs no author, these to show that such a sale cannot be upheld without sanctioning the grossest fraud and injustice to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company, the mortgages and its creditors. This deceptive notice was calculated to destroy all competition smong the bidders, and, indeed, to exclude from the purchase every one, except those engaged in perpetuation of the fraud. The sale, therefore, must be set aside, and the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company be perpetually enjoined from setting up any right or tile under it, the mortgage to remain as security for the bonds in the hands of bona fide holders for value, and that the judgment creditors, the complainants, be at liberty to enforce their judgments against the defendants therein, subject to all prior liens or encumbrances.

MERCY ALWAYS COMETH

REACY ALWAYS COMETH

[From the Des Moinos (lowa) State Register.]
Gevernor Merrill, Monday, pardoned Mrs. Catharine McArdie, the old lady who has been in the State Penitentiary for four years. This case is too well known to need much mention. This old woman, full of maternal devotion, heroically sacrined nerself to save her son from the gallows. The son had killed his father, and the mother, to avert the doom from her offspring, claimed and confessed that it was she who had committed the murder, and on her own confession was condemned to be hung. Governor Stone commuted her sentence to imprisonment for life. The poor old woman, after one or two attempts to commit suicide in the Jackson county jail, and was finally sent to the Penitentiary, and in the gloomy clasp of that prison she has been for the past four years, waiting and praying for death. When we visited the Penitentiary last fail she was shrivolled in body and nearly so in mind. For four years she had received no word or tidings from her friends. Sixty five years old, with her right arm palsied and helpiess, abandoned by all of her blood, a victim of heroin motherly devotion, and with the light of earth and seemingly that of heaven shut from her, she was truly as sad an object as ever trod the wine press of wos. Many persons have interested the sine press of wos.

her behalf, and at tast, through the kindness and considerateness of our noble Governor, the d ful chains are stricken from her aged limbs, is once more free, but we fear not happy.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

(Translated from the Hamburg Borsen Hall On perusing the French Blue Bor Expose de la Situation de l'Empire." published Foarly by the government, matters appear fo be fourtshing, whereas treasure are dulig the reverse. Industry generally mass now be pleased in the last category. Severally mass now been relief termanding that the country is ought to help and not oppress, be write fastly be freed from all almost and the country be from all almost and that the drawn, and that it is progress. of taxation and stagnation of trade, for this evil ites in this freedom or line commerce and industry. This freedoes not agree with headquarters. As dom only clears the path for free p middle ages these were the means by munities obtained their citizen priving benefits. Casting a glance toward gram and even Prussia, it is soon provides and even Prussia, it is soon provides their internal and material touches their internal and material this respect the Prench are like Mo

center upon it. The situation is had and themselves to become werse. The industrial criest, caused by the deteriorated state of agriculture, transmit the strora in the commercial proportions and destroys the comming the industrial reform in anogurated on the transmit the strora in the commercial proportions and destroys the comming in the commercial balance. This is a proven fact.

The industrial reform man industrial of the country was founded. This reform was indended as a sixtent to the drows powers of the country, and trouse it to active competition with its neighbors for the supremacy of the market and the first place in manufactures; but it was not considered whother it was prepared to enter the lists. The commercial treatics satethoned this measure, and again the free traders who accepted those treatics and the conservatives who rejected them are prepared for the conflict. Both parties are in full expectation, and a tes years' experience cannot have levelled the differences of opinion that exist between economical theory and practice. Some regret the past, represented by the tax system, and others want the bonests of the present characterized by free trade. The question is decided. The conservatives were right in so far that the country, recovering from slong period of warfare, was unable to support competition. This system was justified by the existing difficulties of communication. Everybody stops at home, and, following this maxim, industry had to be satisfied. Then, however, new experiences and discoveries appeared on the scene; a new era was being entered on. Railroads brought men and ideas into mearer contract; people became closer connected; one gave the impulse to the other and an industrial anarchy was quite out of the question. As a matter of course the french products were dragged into the great contract; people became closer connected; one gave the impulse to the other and an industrial anarchy was accorded to the contract of the products were the strong of industry are railroads, canais and

Michael McHale was accidentally shot in the face by a pistol in the hands of James Pierman. The accident occurred at No. 541 Canal street and the wound was slight. Peter Higgins, of No. 1 Whitehall street, was accidentally shot in the hand and leg while handling a pistol. He was taken to the City Hos-nital

FOUND ON THE STREET .- A man whose name could not be ascertained, but apparently al thirty-five years of age, dressed in light pants and vest, black cloth coat, five feet seven inclus high, was found in an insensible condition in Housles street last night. He was removed to Bellevie Hos-pital by officer Maloney, of the Ninth precinct.

PROBABLE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.-James Heather sten, of No. 219 Mercer street, while under the in duence of liquor last night jumped from the third story window of No. 134 Fourth avenue and sus-tained severe injuries about the head and body. He was taken to Believue Hospital.

Died. Hogan.—On Thursday, July 9, after a short illness, DENNIS Hogan, a native of Scarrag, county Clare, Ireland.
His friends are requested to attend the funeral, this friends are requested to attend the funeral, this

For Other Deaths See Ninth Page A.—Phalon's "Paphian Lotton" Remove FRECKLES, PIMPLES, TAN, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIP ELAS, &c.

A.—Phalon's "Paphian Scap" Possesses the same properties as the "Paphian Lotton." 25 cents a cake, it will not chap the skin; it is invaluable for the TOILET, BATH and NURSERY. A.—Jeffers Offers Extraordinary Bargain Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes. JEF ERS, Liki and Li28 Broadway, opposite St. James, Hoffman of Fifth Assum Hotsia.

A.—Culf Sewed Gaiters, \$5; Box Toos, \$6; Calf Oxfords, box toos, \$650. LORIN BROOKS & SONS, \$84 Broadway, corner Howard street.

⁴⁴All Mon Seek Success."—Phrenology Ten what you can do best. Examinations, with charts, do 1398 Broadway. See Pictorial Phrenological Journal uly. Only 30 conts. Newmann have It.

Batcholor's Hair Dyo.—The Best in the world. The only parfect Dye; harmless, railable, instanta-neous. Factory 16 Bond street.

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Hill's Hair Dye-50 Cents; Black or Brown. Sest in use. Quantity equals dellar sizes. Depot, 395 Broad-way. Sold by druggists. invalide' Wheel Chairs-For Use in Doors or out: price, \$30.to \$40; Invalide' Carriages to order. S. W. SMITH, 90 William street, New York-

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